

EXTRA

1.30 O'CLOCK

MOUNTED GUARDS.

and Cars Full of Police-
men in Brooklyn
This Morning.

OUR CARS WERE RUN.

That General Tie-Up
Not Ordered by
the Knights.Inspector McLaughlin Says It
Was Planned.The eighth day of the tie-up on Deacon
Richardson's Brooklyn lines opened with the
chance of large bodies of police and
trouble was ahead.It was rumored that a meeting of the
executive board had been held during the
night and that it had been decided to tie-up
every horse-car line in Brooklyn, but this
was found to be otherwise.Committee on Wilson, of the Executive
board of the Knights, said to an EVENING
WORLD reporter:"No order has been issued for a general
tie-up in this city, and no such order will be
issued, so far as we know. It certainly is not
and has not been in contemplation.""The Executive Board did not meet
during the night. Only the local assemblies
were in session, and they only discussed the
tie-up on Richardson's lines.""Everything is quiet this morning, and the
men are confident of success. We have
ourselves then against any riotous
demonstrations because we think that
is the only way to win. If they
sold out the Company will have to come
to terms because they cannot get men enough
to operate the road. It is a fact that they
have not got fifty men who will work for
them now, and they cannot possibly get any
more."Inspector McLaughlin affected to have reliable
information at variance with that of
Master Workman Wilson. He said:"There was an attempt last night to tie up
other lines in Brooklyn, but it failed.""The men on the other lines refused to tie
up, especially those on the city lines, the most
important in the city."around the Atlantic avenue stables a large
crowd gathered in anticipation of an attempt
to revivify the depot.The half dozen non-union men in the depot
were known to be short of provisions, and
order was wanted for the horses.A repetition of yesterday's violent scenes
could undoubtedly have occurred had the
prize been brought to the depot in day-
light.Deacon Richardson, however, baffled his
enemies by smuggling not only provisions
but four additional non-union men into the
depot at daybreak and by an unsuspected
bolt.At 6 o'clock the deacon notified Inspector
McLaughlin that he intended to start a car,
and 600 police were detailed along the route.At 7 o'clock the first car started from the stables
and the groups of several thousand men.Ten mounted men went in front, under the
command of Sgt. Johnson.On the front platform was a Sergeant and
a policeman, and a roundsmen and four
hundred men occupied the rear platform.Inside the car was an EVENING WORLD
reporter and three detectives. There was very
little room for other passengers.Various points of the route there were
streets lined with men, but no effort was
made to stone the police.Greenwood Cemetery was reached without
trouble incident.A second car, also strongly guarded, was
started from the depot at 8 o'clock.In all four cars were running on the Fifth
avenue line by 9:30 o'clock. They were all
heavily guarded by police, but were not
molested.The officers of the Company say they will
finish all the cars with men to run them
at the police will take care of.The police have made arrangements to
keep the cars running until 5 o'clock. There
always a short delay in starting from the
various depots, as word has to be telephoned
to police Headquarters before a car can start.Private Secretary W. H. Crossman, of the
Hudson railroad system, when asked this
morning how many applications for positions
had been received, said he couldn'ttell the exact number, but the Company was
in a position to supply seventy-five men to
run cars if necessary.He did not know whether any attempt
would be made to start cars on any of the
other roads, but said that he thought the po-
lice ought to do so.Treasurer Frost, when asked whether cars
would be started to-day on the Seventh or
Ninth avenue lines, threw up his hands and
said: "I don't know anything about it. I
can't say."

BURIAL TREATMENT OF MR. O'BRIEN.

His Clothes Torn from His Body by His
Ruthless Jailers.DUBLIN, Jan. 31.—Mr. William O'Brien was
to-day lodged in the Chancery Jail, to undergo
the sentence of four months' imprisonment im-
posed on him at Carrick-on-Suir for offenses under the
Crimes Act. When ordered to remove his civil-
ian clothing and don the prison garb Mr. O'Brien
refused to obey the order, whereupon he was seized by warders and
his clothing was forcibly removed. His beard
was then shaved off. He made a desperate resistance
and was exhausted by his efforts to prevent the removal of his clothing.
The prostration of Mr. O'Brien after his struggle
with the warders was so severe that it was
deemed best to summon a priest to him.Nationalists are greatly agitated over the
treatment of Mr. O'Brien. It is stated that he
was severely injured on the body during the
struggle with the warders, and that he is still
much prostrated. He wears only a shirt, re-
fusing to put on the prison garb.

HE CONFESSSES HIS DEFEAT.

The Freeman's Journal publishes a sworn
declaration by Thomas O'Connor, who appeared
before the Parnell Commission as a witness for
the Times, O'Connor, in his testimony before
the Commission, said that he had received a
sum of money from Mr. Timothy Harrington
for taking part in moonlight raids. In the
declaration now published O'Connor says that
his evidence was utterly false and that it was
given under pressure.

THIRTIETH MARCH SENTENCED.

John O'Connor and Thomas Condon, mem-
bers of Parliament for Tipperary, were to-day
sentenced to imprisonment for four months,
without hard labor, for inciting tenants not to
pay rent. They appealed. After the adjourn-
ment of the Court the police were pelted with
stones by a mob.

FLOQUET RETRIEVES HIS DEFEAT.

The Chamber Passes a Vote of Confidence
in the Cabinet.PARIS, Jan. 31.—In the Chamber of Deputies
to-day M. Journeux interpellated the Govern-
ment regarding the measures it intended to take
to arrest the progress of the Revolution. M.
Journeux, after replying to M. Journeux, asked
leave to introduce a bill re-establishing the
rights of the Republic.M. Journeux, a member of the Right, asked
leave to speak on a matter of urgency. The
President refused permission. Fresh protests
from members of the Right led to a scene of
great confusion. The President finally called
the members to order and decided that the
House must hear M. Floquet.M. Floquet held that the establishment of the
rights of the Republic was in no way
assured by the measures of the Government.
If his policy ob-
tained the approval of the Republic, he would
pursue it with greater ardor, but if it
would not be approved he would resign. The Gov-
ernment, he said, did not think that measures
ought to be taken against the liberty of the
press, but they were bound to legislate against
those who were seeking to overturn the Repub-
lic. The existing laws dealing with hostile
combinations were inadequate, while the in-
crease of mediums of communication and the
growth of wealth furnished persons having
criminal designs with means of action which
could not be foreseen by the framers of the
Penal Code. The Government would therefore
propose fresh measures for the repression of
attempts against the security of the State. A
change had occurred in electoral proceed-
ings. Universal suffrage had become the tool
of all sorts of commercial combinations
through syndicates operating through paid
bands of agitators. The Government would
also introduce a bill for the
modification of the press laws regarding
placards and the security of the State. The
introduction of the Government's policy, M. Flo-
quet concluded his speech by saying that if a
majority of the members of the Chamber of De-
puties were discontented, or thought a nearer
approach ought to be made to the policy of the
Right or the Left, the Chamber must seek other
Ministers. In the mean time he asked the House
for confidence.M. Paul de Cassagnac followed the Premier.
After accusing M. Floquet of striking at liberty
through the proposed laws against attempts on
the security of the State, M. de Cassagnac con-
cluded by intimating that he would vote for the
present Ministry, since its continuance in office
would be the best means that could be sought to
overthrow the Republic.M. Clemenceau held that, although Paris had
made a demonstration that displayed its discon-
tent, no reason existed for a change of govern-
ment.M. Montaut then presented this motion:
"That the House, confident in the firmness of
the Government, passes to the order of the day."The motion was accepted by the Government
and adopted by a vote of 300 to 240.Gen. Boulanger did not appear in the Cham-
ber during the debate.

OUR CHARGE D'AFFAIRES ROBBED.

Burglars Seize \$35,000 Worth of Mr.
White's Valuables.LOSANGELES, Jan. 31.—A daring burglary was
committed last night at the residence of Mr.
Henry White, the Charge d'Affaires of the
United States to the Court of St. James. The
house, which is in Ramblado, near Asot, was
entered by thieves some time after midnight
and robbed of jewelry and other valuables to
the amount of \$35,000.All the jewels were in a cabinet belonging to
Mrs. White. The burglars seem to have been
informed of this, for the moment they entered
they left the house. The broken and empty
case was found in an out-house on the premises.
The police were informed of the burglary this
morning and are trying to find a clue to the
robbers, but as yet no arrests have been made.

SPARKS FROM THE CABLE.

The American yacht Coronet, which is making
a tour of the world, passed under Jan. 30.The Grand Council of Annapolis has elected
Bunley King. He is the son of the former King.
As he is only ten years of age, a regency has
been established under Prince Wladislaw. The
Council of a Catholic has been instructed to rally
the election of Bunley.

ARRESTING THE "PHARISEES."

But the Grand Jury Has Adjourned and
Dudley Wants a Big Office.INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—Simultaneously with
the adjournment of the United States Grand
Jury Wednesday without even having taken a vote
upon the question of W. W. Dudley's indict-
ment, the news comes from Washington that the
gentleman is there, in a contented frame of mind,
and that he is a candidate for the office of Com-
missioner of Patents under the new Administration.
There is all manner of reason for believ-
ing that he will get what he wants, as ex-Senator
Knox Smith, a prominent Republican, has been
published in the Washington some weeks ago. The
utility and fitness of the appointment is apparent
when it is remembered that Col. Dudley, just
now in the swim with patent law in Wash-
ington.Several more "Pharisees" have been arrested
to-day. Isaac N. Cotton, an ex-member of the
Legislature, member of the State Board of Agri-
culture, church pillar and former of high stand-
ing, was arrested at his home on a charge of
vote-buying. Frank Watkins, another wealthy
citizen, was captured in Augusta, Ga., with
Samuel Hume, whom he is charged with having
corrupted.It had been reported to the prosecutors, pre-
vious to the adjournment, to take a vote of the
jury in the Dudley case, but a failure to
unanimity for indictment was certain, but a fail-
ure to indict was equally certain, and the strictly
partisan vote, which would have resulted, would
have been a public disgrace, when made public, have
detected from the force with which the public is now im-
pressed by the belief that the altered charac-
ter of Judge Woods, and to that alone, is due the
immunity which Dudley's friends hope for him.

PLAUTZ'S BEAR IS DEAD.

It Was Shot as a Ghost and Then Mistaken
for a Dead Man.CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—City Treasurer Herman
Plautz has his misadventure, which, as told us
yesterday, has been a long one, in a raffle
about a month ago. It will be remembered that
when Mr. Plautz took his prize home in a hack
there was a circus as well as a menagerie. Most
of Mr. Plautz's clothes were forcibly
removed from him, and the menagerie, which
was in the building, caused a cry of
burglars and the calling out of the patrol. At-
tempting to escape, Mr. Plautz was seized, and
several times it escaped from his house and
terrified the neighborhood.Three weeks ago the bear escaped again,
and then the region of Hyde Park, in which Mr.
Plautz lives, was disturbed by stories of an-
other ghost, and the menagerie, which was in
the building, caused a cry of burglars and the
calling out of the patrol. At-
tempting to escape, Mr. Plautz was seized, and
several times it escaped from his house and
terrified the neighborhood.The ghost, which was a bear, was shot
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JOHN HAYDEN, GENTLEMAN.

He Made a Will in Ireland Years Ago Which
Bothers the Courts Now.

IT IS A MOST REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

The Present Claimant Was Not Named in the
Document, but Bases Her Demand Upon
Her Compliance with a Remarkable Pro-
vision—Another Possible Heir Is a Little
Sister of the Poor in Brooklyn.A remarkable will case, now awaiting the de-
cision of the English House of Lords, has found
its way into the courts of this country in con-
sequence of a possible heir to the fortune at issue
—about £20,000—having been found in the
person of Sister Katherine Ryan, a Little Sister
of the Poor, in Brooklyn. The fortune, after
having been enjoyed for life by two persons, one
of whom was enjoined not to marry, under pen-
alty of forfeiture, is now claimed by the testator's
niece under a clause bequeathing it finally to
any female relative who should marry a man of
the same name as the testator—John Hayden—who
had been born and reared in the County of Tip-
perary and the Roman Catholic faith.John Hayden, gentleman, lived in the county
of Kilkenny, in the town of Newhouse, Ireland,
thirty and more years ago. He was accounted
rich and, being of a good old family, was looked
up to as the first gentleman of the town. He
had a large collection of relatives and they all
loved him much, for he was worth a good
£20,000 and better. Mr. Hayden made a will
in August, 1850, and until his death, which oc-
curred June 8, 1850, none of his kindred knew
what a singular old man he was.The will has for a half dozen years been both-
ering the judges of Ireland and England. By it
he constituted Edward Fleming, Edmund
Smithwick and John Smithwick trustees of his
estate and directed that the income should be
paid to his only sister, Mary Hayden, for her
life and after her death it should go in like
manner to Edward Fleming, with the proviso,
however, that he should never marry. If he did
then he should lose his inheritance. Mr. Hayden
went even further than this and ordered that after
the death of Edward Fleming, the entire principal
was to be paid over to any "female niece or
female relative" of his, provided she
should marry a person by the name of John
Hayden, who must reside in the County of Tip-
perary, and must be born, reared and
educated a Catholic. This was a most ex-
traordinary clause, owing to the fact that John
Hayden was an ignorant of the existence of any
other John Hayden, in or out of Tipperary
County or the Catholic Church, as the general
public of the present whereabouts of Henry M.
Stanley at the present moment.Upon his death Mr. Hayden, spinster, then
well on in years, entered into the possession of
her brother's estate, but soon passed over the
silent river, and Edward Fleming stepped into
her place. Edward was not young, but man-
aged to hang on to life until June 4, 1883. He
remembered the will and didn't marry.Fleming left two nieces—one, Mary Fleming;
the other, Mary Doyle. Mary Doyle soon after
entered a convent and was afterwards known as
the Abbess of Rathfarnham. She came to this
country many years before her brother's death, and
for sixteen years has been one of the Little Sisters
of the Poor in Brooklyn.When Edward Fleming died his other niece,
Mary Fleming, made up her mind that she would
like to have that property and proceeded to get
it. But it was necessary to find a genuine John
Hayden, that is a man who had been born and
reared in the County of Tipperary, and who had
been educated a Catholic. Mary Fleming found
a man who claimed to be a genuine John Hay-
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